

Repeated U-Boat Attacks Arouse Capital; Villa Flees, Burning Bridges Behind Him

GEN. CARRANZA GIVES U.S. USE OF RAILROAD

Villa's Fast Growing Forces Marching on Chihuahua.

AMERICAN TROOPS DAY BEHIND HIM

Bandit Escapes from Santa Catarina Canyon to Santo Tomas.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., March 29.—Emerging from Santa Catarina Canyon, which he had entered to elude American pursuit, Francisco Villa and his band to-day were at Sant' Tomas, half way between Madera and Chihuahua City.

Pursuing Villa, but fully a day behind him, are the columns of General Pershing and Colonel Dodd. To prevent pursuit over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, along which he is fleeing, Villa is burning all bridges behind him.

Villa entered Santa Catarina canyon from the Santa Maria Valley, but is believed to have resorted to a ruse and to have left the canyon stealthily, expecting the American pursuers to believe him passing through it. As he is rushing through the hill country toward Chihuahua City, Villa is gathering his followers together again, the scattered bands, evidently by Villa's direction, having moved into his path to rejoin him.

Villa in Friendly Country.

Whether Villa's design is to make a quick assault upon the city of Chihuahua to secure what loot he can, and then try to escape to the south over the Mexican Central line, or will turn westward in an effort to confuse General Pershing by doubling back, is a problem that is puzzling Americans to-night.

In a friendly country, where the natives are all aiding him and are trying as best they can to handicap American pursuit, Villa has a decided advantage. That he is very closely pressed at times by the American cavalry appears beyond doubt. At times the Americans, it is believed, have been almost within striking distance of the bandits, when suddenly Villa and his men would disappear into some unsuspected canyon.

No longer are the American forces compelled to depend upon Mexican information concerning the movements of Villa. Information to-night is to the effect that American scouts have got upon Villa's trail and have followed him through mountain passes and over hills and through valleys until they have determined beyond reasonable doubt that Villa already is through Santa Catarina canyon.

Capture Believed Nearer.

To-night it is believed here that Villa's capture is now nearer accomplishment than has been indicated in any of the advices received from the base of American operations in Mexico. It is given out that both General Pershing and Colonel Dodd are pursuing Villa with selected cavalrymen and that American scouts have followed Villa into the valley, but have found it difficult to secure information from the natives, who appear to be trying to shield the bandits.

Villa, it is said, has only a small force with him, and evidently is bent upon making his personal escape without regard to his followers.

The district in which the advanced columns of American troops are now operating is impossible of access to motor trucks, and supplies are being sent from the advanced base near Madera on army pack mules. These can negotiate the difficult mountain trails. Already several hundred mules are being used, and an additional 170 were sent from Columbus to-day. It is said 500 mules are being purchased in Missouri and are expected to reach the Mexican base within a few days. The mules after reaching the border are given a rest, with extra rations, to put them in good shape for taking the desert trip. As evidence that the mules are standing up well under the strain, it is announced that only seven have died since crossing into Mexico.

Carranza Gives Consent to Shipment of Food

Washington, March 29.—One of the army's most serious problems in hunting Villa was solved to-day when Gen-

Roosevelt Blames Wilson For Anarchy in Mexico

Asserts That President Is Alone Responsible for Killing of Americans and for Engaging in Second War Across Border.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Oyster Bay, March 29.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt placed the responsibility for all that has happened in Mexico and on the border squarely upon President Wilson to-night.

In a carefully prepared statement the Colonel answered the charge of the President that American property holders were responsible for the troubles of Mexico, calling on him to say what Americans or other property owners in Mexico were responsible for border raids, the killing of more than 200 Americans and the arming of bandits of Mexico.

Colonel Roosevelt further asked the President to say who it was that secured from President Wilson and Secretary Daniels the order to American war vessels to abandon Americans and other foreign men, women and children at Tampico, and denying to them the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

The Colonel also wishes to know if President Wilson means that American property owners induced him to "go to war by taking Vera Cruz, in which several hundred Americans and Mexicans lost their lives, this was being entered into for the purpose of getting the flag saluted, and then abandoned without getting it saluted."

Following closely the conference with Republican and Progressive leaders, this declaration of the ex-President is interpreted by Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans as the first gun in his fight to arouse the country to a sense of the necessity for preparedness. It is also taken to mean that to all intents and purposes the Colonel's hat is in the ring.

Questions for Wilson.

Colonel Roosevelt issued to-night this statement:

"I have received many requests from good American citizens in Mexico, asking if there is not some way by which the American people may be made to understand the utterly baseless character of President Wilson's recent charge that American property owners in Mexico were responsible for stirring up the trouble therein.

"All that is necessary is to ask President Wilson to answer these perfectly simple questions:

"What American or other property owners in Mexico secured the killing of the 276 Americans who have been killed by Mexicans?"

"Does Mr. Wilson mean that it was American property owners who inspired him to permit the shipping to the Villistas of the thousands of rifles and munitions of war which they have now used to kill our people?"

"Does Mr. Wilson mean that American property owners inspired his then friends, the Villistas and Carranzistas, shooting across our border on different

occasions, to kill on our own soil nine American soldiers and wound many others?"

Shooting Over the Line.

"Does Mr. Wilson mean that it was the American and foreign owners of property in Mexico who inspired the Villistas and Carranzistas in repeated affrays at Naco by shooting over the line into American territory to kill and wound, all told, some fifty-seven Americans, including American women, American soldiers in the American uniform, and the American Collector of Customs?"

"Does Mr. Wilson mean that it was the owners of property in Mexico who secured the attack on American and other foreign men, women and children at Tampico, and secured also the direction by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels to the American war vessels at Tampico to steam away and leave German and English vessels to protect the American civilians to whom Mr. Wilson had denied the protection of the Stars and Stripes?"

"Does Mr. Wilson mean that property owners in Mexico were responsible for his alternately placing and lifting the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico until every bandit who wished arms with which to shoot Americans had them?"

"Does Mr. Wilson mean that these property owners got him to go to war by taking Vera Cruz, after fighting in which several hundred Americans and Mexicans lost their lives, this was being entered into for the purpose of getting the flag saluted, and then abandoning it without getting it saluted?"

Three Years of Anarchy.

"For three years there have been murderous anarchy, frightful destruction of property, frightful destruction of life, nameless infamies committed on women, and every element telling for law and order systematically hunted down and destroyed or driven out of the country.

"Mr. Wilson through these three years has actively interfered in Mexico, and throughout the time he has consistently interfered on behalf of some representative of banditry or the forces of anarchy. He has done everything he could against or in disregard of the men who represent the only chance to get peace and orderly liberty for the Mexican people.

"He is now engaged in a second war in Mexico. He is waging a war against Villa, with whom but a little more than a year ago he concluded what was in effect a treaty of peace and friendship, formally entered into through one of the highest officers of the United States

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WAITE'S BRIBE TALE ACCUSES UNDERTAKERS

Peck Slayer Says He Offered \$25,000 to Hide Murder.

EMBALMER GONE; \$9,000 MISSING

Dentist's Wife Charges Gas Plot—Mrs. Horton Calls Him Innocent.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Dr. Arthur W. Waite yesterday amplified his confession of the murder of his father-in-law and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Peck. He named John B. Potter, an undertaker, as concerned in his plan to prepare evidence to clear him of murder. Potter was examined at length by District Attorney Swann and denied all of Waite's charges. Oliver Kane, Potter's associate, wanted as a witness, has not been found.

Mrs. Clarke Peck Waite, in Grand Rapids, Mich., recalled yesterday what she believed was an earlier attempt by Waite to kill her mother. While in a room in Waite's apartment, Mrs. Peck's room filled with gas. Her daughter now believes Waite was responsible.

Mrs. Margaret Horton, Waite's companion at the Hotel Plaza, was refused admittance to him at Bellevue yesterday and wrote him a letter expressing her sympathy and belief in his innocence.

Dr. Waite stated to Mr. Swann yesterday that he, urged on presumably by the Man from Egypt, his evil familiar spirit—had promised \$25,000 to two undertakers if they, by their testimony, would cover up the trail which led from him to his murdered father-in-law.

One of the accused men, Eugene Oliver Kane, has disappeared. All yesterday detectives from the District Attorney's office searched for him unavailingly. According to Waite the missing undertaker has with him \$9,000 of the surgeon dentist's money—supposed to be the first instalment of the bribe.

Undertaker Under Guard.

The other man mentioned in Waite's statement to Swann is John S. Potter, manager of the Plowright Undertaking Establishment, of 144 Lexington Avenue. According to the story told the District Attorney, he was included in the plot. This Potter denied persistently during a long period of questioning in Mr. Swann's office yesterday.

Only the intervention of Walter R. Deuel, counsel for Waite, prevented the prisoner from giving to the District Attorney yesterday, a full, open and complete confession of the terrible goings on of that "bad man," the Man from Egypt.

When Mr. Swann appeared at Bellevue at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Waite seemed ready and willing to make a full statement. This, Mr. Deuel forbade, and the questioning by the prosecutor centred upon the bribery incident, related first by Waite on Tuesday night.

Waite's Bribery Tale.

According to the District Attorney's office, the story related by the prisoner is substantially this:

After Waite's return from Grand Rapids, whither he had gone to attend the funeral of his victim, John B. Peck, Potter called upon him. During the conversation which ensued, the undertaker informed Waite that the

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THIRTY KILLED IN CRASH OF 3 N. Y. C. TRAINS

20th Century Limited Hits Wreckage After Rear-End Collision.

U. S. AND STATE INQUIRIES BEGUN

Forty Injured in Strange Accident in Fog West of Cleveland.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Cleveland, March 29.—Thirty passengers were killed and more than forty injured in the wreck of three New York Central trains early to-day near Amherst, Ohio, thirty-seven miles west of Cleveland.

The second section of Train 86, a fast limited, east bound, crashed into the first section just beyond the block signal tower west of Amherst, and the Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's crack train, west bound, ploughed into the wreckage which had been thrown over on the westbound track.

Twenty-six bodies have been recovered, but it is believed at least four more are still in the debris.

The only resident of New York known to have been killed in the wreck was Arpad Heltai, manager of a Hungarian theatrical company. According to a hasty investigation made by A. S. Ingalls, general superintendent, the first train was stopped through a blunder on the part of the tower signalman, whose wife gave birth to a baby on Sunday and who had been practically without sleep since then. Just how the supposed blunder was made has not been made clear, Mr. Ingalls said, but it was believed the towerman set the block signal from white to red, forcing the first train to come to a halt.

The crash occurred at 3:30 a. m., and the night was foggy, so that the engineer of the second train apparently did not see the block signal set against him, but whizzed past the tower and crashed into the first train.

Did Not See Red Signal.

Herman Hess, engineer of the second train, said he did not see the warning red signal, but stated that after the wreck he walked back to the tower and found it set red.

These are the men who became the centre of an investigation by New York Central officials, led by A. S. Ingalls, general superintendent. An inquiry also was begun by Coroner Garver, of Lorain County, while State Railroad Inspectors Packard and Heffernan hurried to the scene to conduct the State Public Utilities inquiry.

H. W. Belknap, chief of the division of safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is on his way here from Washington to conduct an investigation. George E. Ellis, of the division of safety, stationed at Chicago, and H. A. McAdam, stationed at Pittsburgh, are here to aid Belknap.

Survivors of the disaster streamed into Cleveland as a port of refuge to-day, bringing tales of horror and of remarkable escapes. Scenes they had witnessed shocked and stupefied women among them and stunned the men.

Twenty-six Bodies Recovered.

A mile out of Amherst rescue parties spent the day taking bodies out of the debris. Twenty-six were recovered, but others were believed to be under the tons of wreckage that was strewn over four tracks and reared thirty feet into the air.

Attacks Fail to Worry French.

Despite the apparently large gain at Malancourt, observers here refuse to be discouraged by it. They are, on the other hand, inclined to attach even more importance to the French victory at Avocourt. Attacks in the Bethincourt sector, it is pointed out, mean only fresh frontal assaults toward Le Mort Homme. They are no more menacing, and presumably will be checked as completely as similar attacks at Bethincourt early in the month.

Every since the Germans began their flanking move west of the Meuse they have sought control of the communication lines through Bethincourt. But the French have held the town against all assaults. Malancourt lies midway on the road from Bethincourt to Avocourt. Here, likewise, though they have lost the heights on both sides of the town, the French still stand firm. As long as the villages hold out the Germans are kept from using the roads for the movement of troops and heavy artillery.

The French victory at Avocourt.

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REICHSTAG DISCUSSES U-BOAT POLICIES

Berlin, March 29 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The main committee of the Reichstag held to-day what is considered an extremely important meeting," says the Overseas News Agency. "All the twenty-eight members of the committee were present, with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Foreign Secretary von Jagow, Dr. Delbrueck, Secretary of the Home Office; Secretary of the Treasury Helfferich, Admiral Capelle, Secretary of the Admiralty, and Dr. Solf, Minister of the Colonies.

"A large number of the members of the Reichstag availed themselves of the privilege of attending the meeting. Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberal party, reported on the military and political situation and also discussed the question of submarine warfare.

"Thereupon the Chancellor gave a confidential report regarding the policy followed by the government and answered questions asked by members. The newspapers announce that an official report of the proceedings will be published.

GERMANS GAIN ON MILE FRONT

Paris Admits Malancourt Loss and Foe's Hold in Village.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, March 29.—Following their attack at Hautcourt yesterday the Germans launched a fresh assault this morning at Malancourt, about half a mile north of Hautcourt village. They succeeded in wresting from the French, Berlin asserts, positions extending over a mile and a quarter. Paris admits a partial loss, as well as the German occupation of two houses in Malancourt itself.

While this attack was in progress the French also made a gain in the Avocourt Wood, at the extreme end of the German flanking line. Over a front of 300 yards they drove back the French, besides capturing a heavily fortified redoubt in the wood. These positions the French still hold despite the most violent counter-attacks.

"On the left bank of the Meuse," says the Berlin statement, "our troops, with little loss to themselves, stormed French positions, north of Malancourt, over a front of about 2,000 metres. They also penetrated into the north-western portion of Malancourt.

French Use Fresh Troops.

"The French left in our hands 12 officers and 458 unarmoured men; 1 gun and 4 machine guns.

"Examination of the prisoners taken enabled us to confirm the belief that two more French divisions have been brought into the fighting."

Admitting the German gain, the Paris official statement says to-night:

"In the course of an attack with heavy effectives directed on the village of Malancourt the Germans were able to gain a footing in an advanced work situated north of Malancourt and to occupy two houses in the village. All attempts to push beyond this were stopped by our fire.

"This morning, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, our troops delivered a spirited attack against the German positions in the wood of Avocourt. We occupied the southeastern corner of this wood for a depth of more than 300 yards, as well as an important work called the redoubt of Avocourt which the Germans had strongly fortified.

"A violent and sudden counter-attack delivered by the enemy with a fresh brigade which had arrived on the scene but a few days ago was completely repulsed by us. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left fifty prisoners in our hands."

Despite the apparently large gain at Malancourt, observers here refuse to be discouraged by it. They are, on the other hand, inclined to attach even more importance to the French victory at Avocourt. Attacks in the Bethincourt sector, it is pointed out, mean only fresh frontal assaults toward Le Mort Homme. They are no more menacing, and presumably will be checked as completely as similar attacks at Bethincourt early in the month.

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U.S. SEEKS ARRAY OF FACTS ON TORPEDOING OF 6 SHIPS

State Department Hears Subma- rines May Have Secret Orders to Sink Neutral Vessels.

ALLIES MAY AID OFFICIALS IN COLLECTING EVIDENCE

Another Ship Sunk Without Warning with American Aboard—Englishman Be- lieved Torpedoed While Stopped.

Washington, March 29.—The accumulation of circumstantial evidence indicating that Germany has engaged upon a campaign of submarine warfare which has no regard for the rights of American citizens travelling on merchant ships of belligerent nationality, the Administration considers, has created one of the most serious situations which have confronted the United States since the beginning of the war in Europe.

Every agency open to the State Department to-night was being employed in an effort to gather an unimpeachable array of facts regarding the explosion which damaged the British Channel steamer Sussex, the sinking of the British ships Manchaster Engineer, Englishman, Eagle Point and the Dutch liner Tubantia and the alleged firing of a torpedo at the French passenger ship Patria. All of these ships carried American citizens, and all apparently were attacked in violation of Germany's recently renewed assurances to the United States.

Ship Got No Warning.

First official information concerning the sinking of the Eagle Point was contained in a dispatch received late in the day from Consul Frost at Queenstown. This read as follows:

"British steamer Eagle Point torpedoed yesterday without warning one hundred miles from land. All saved. One American."

Consul Frost immediately was instructed to gather additional information. Press dispatches from Canada to-night made the flat assertion that the Eagle Point was on government service and carried a cargo of munitions. The State Department had no information upon this subject. If the ship was a government auxiliary the United States, of course, would not be concerned in the attack upon her.

Next Step Determined Upon.

The next step of the United States is said authoritatively to have been determined upon. Unless Germany, in reply to the inquiries made by the United States through Ambassador Gerard, makes some statement to cause the State Department to change its present intentions, it is understood that all the recent aggravating incidents will be combined into one general formidable indictment which will bring the entire subject to a clear-cut issue.

Should Germany admit responsibility for any of the attacks and attempt to satisfy the United States by saying that a mistake had been made, offer to make reparation and to punish the submarine commander, the issue would not by any means be disposed of. It is regarded as certain that the United States would not accept such an explanation as satisfactory, at least until time had shown what punishment actually was meted out to the offending submarine commander, and whether any value longer could be attached to Germany's promises.

Disavowal Will Not Satisfy.

In the event of Germany disclaiming responsibility for the disasters, the United States will proceed with its investigations to determine to its own satisfaction whether the evidence, which now strongly indicates that the Sussex and other ships were torpedoed without warning, can be regarded as conclusive proof. With such proof before it, the government probably would act promptly. Officials refrain from discussing what the nature of the action would be.

The very number of apparently unwarranted attacks which recently have occurred is regarded by the Administration as particularly significant. The number is said by officials to have disposed of the theory that the explosions might have been caused by mines.

Some of the cases, it was pointed out, have occurred in localities where there is no possibility of mine fields having been laid, because of the depth of the water, and the distance from shore.

U-Boats May Have Secret Orders.

It became known during the day that the State Department had heard unofficially the suggestion that German submarine commanders were acting under secret instructions, such as were advocated by Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz, to torpedo every vessel, neutral as well as belligerent, approaching the British Isles.

As the United States was advised, the

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An Anglo-American Alliance

Is an alliance with England desirable? In next Sunday's Tribune Dean Joseph French Johnson, of New York University, and J. B. W. Gardner, a former United States Army officer and well known as a writer on the Great War, discuss its possibilities. It is now or never.

Read the article. It will show you how such an alliance might do more to perpetuate international peace than all the peace societies ever formed. You will find it amazingly interesting, so tell your newsdealer to-day to deliver your copy.

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